

COAL. COAL. COAL.

James Dougherty
—Leader in—
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
1202 East Eldorado Street
—Will all order—

COAL!

In consequence, and to the especial attention of
To the Order.

COAL AND WOOD.

LEHIGH and SCRANTON, Hard Coal.

DECATUR SOFT COAL.
LUMP AND NUT.
WELL SCREENED.

CORD, STOVE WOOD AND CHUNKS

Nice and Dry

Office and Yard Corner Eldo-
rado and College streets. Telephone
1310, or leave orders at Armstrong's
dry store, and they will receive
prompt attention.

Geo. W. Ehrhart.
no Im.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CONSUMPTION.

It is the duty of every citizen to
be a consumer of the goods and
services of his country. It is the
duty of every citizen to be a
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FLEURY

"THE FRENCH CUTTER,"

MERCHANT TAILOR.

153 Merchant St.,

Have just received an
Elegant line of the
choicest designs and
newest colorings of
Woolens in weights,
especially adapted to
the Fall and Winter
trade. We make a
Specialty of fine White
and Colored Shirts.
Collars and Cuffs.

Remember the New Location,
158 Merchant Street.

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New
York, Oct. 25, 1882.
"Gentlemen: My father resides at Glover,
Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula,
and the medicine I will tell you what a
marvelous effect."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must
have contained the humor for at least ten
years; but it did not show, except in the form
of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about
five years ago. From a few spots which ap-
peared at that time, it gradually spread so as
to cover his entire body, and an object of pity, when
he began using your medicine. Now, there are
few men of his age who enjoy as good health
as he has. I could easily name fifty persons
who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly,
W. M. PHILLIPS.

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a
pleasure and
a duty for me to state to you how much I
have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with
a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The
humor caused an incessant and intolerable
itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause
the blood to flow in many places whenever
I moved. My sufferings were great, and my
life a burden. I commenced the use of the
SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used
it regularly since that time. My condition
began to improve at once. The sores have
all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every
respect—being now able to do a good day's
work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire
what has wrought such a cure in my case, and
I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you,
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct.
21, 1882.

Yours gratefully,
MIRIAM PHILLIPS.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula
and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas,
Eczema, Ringworm, Itches,
Sores, Bolls, Tumors, and Eruptions of
the Skin. It cleans the blood of all impu-
rities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of
the bowels, and thus restores vitality and
strengths the whole system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1.50 bottles for \$5.

BOTTLED BEER.

Private Families.

0. EAST MAIN & JAC. SON'S TS.

Will be promptly attended to. Goods delivered
to any part of the city. Orders from abroad
FRED KUNT

THE REVIEW.

JACK & MIZE, Proprietors.

CARTER HARRISON will be a promi-
nent candidate for U. S. Senator.

It is a desperate game Elaine, El
kins, Jones & Co., are playing.

The mapmakers did not "damp." It
looks as if they had "jined" to stay.

We wonder if R. B. Hayes' heart
beats as warily and as strongly for
the "poor colored man" as he pre-
sented it did eight years ago, when
he was the willing tool of bold, bad
men in stealing the presidency!

The St. Louis Chronicle thinks
John A. Logan is now perfectly at
liberty to get even with Blaine for
judicling him in the New York Tri-
bune, and adds: "Unless we are mis-
taken in Mr. Logan he will do it."

POOR OLD BEN BUTLER! He retir-
ed from the executive chair of Mas-
sachusetts with some credit to him-
self. But he has lost it all, and all
his reserves in his attempt to play
into the hands of Blaine.

We have not learned that Mr.
Blaine has received any great number
of congratulatory telegrams. It
would appear that the republicans
have very little confidence in the
claims of the bosses, or very little re-
gard for Blaine.

It looks now as if the legislature of
his state would be a tie on joint bal-
lot. The senate republican by a ma-
jority of one, and the house democrat
by a like majority. Hon. E. S.
Conkrite, of Freeport, will be promi-
nent as a candidate for speaker.

Yes, Mr. Blaine, there will be four
appointments to the bench of the
United States Supreme court during
the next four years, but they will not
be of men prepared to convert our
statute books into wadding for the
muskets of the Pacific railroad ring
musketeers.—Brooklyn Eagle.

While republican blowers and
strikers are denouncing the prohibi-
tionists, and republican mobs are
burning St. John in effigy, the Jack
sonville Courier rises to remark that
it is "to the independent republicans
that Gov. Cleveland owes his elec-
tion, and that it is safe to say no man
was ever elected by a more honest
and more intelligent class of citizens."

Who Did It?

Mr. Elmer defeated himself by
coming to New York city. If he had
kept away from here he might be rub-
bing his hands and cracking his
knuckles in glee to-day.

Mr. Blaine came to New York fresh
from his triumphal campaign in the
west to magisterial things. He was
not with a week of gloom and rain,
the big out-door parades which had
been arranged for were comparative
failures. Then came Burleigh on
that black Wednesday with his fatal
"Kum, Romanism, and Rebellion."

This was followed by the Belshazzar
banquet with Jay Gould and the mil-
lionsaires at night. That finished Mr.
Blaine. He probably had a plurality
in New York on that memorable
morning, but when the newspapers of
the next day told the story Mr. Blaine
was d-e-f-e-a-t-e-d. Thus, may it be again
remarked, everlasting things hang
on slender threads.—(New York
Work.

Dispel the Superstition.

The defeat of the republican party
will tend to pretty thoroughly break
up a superstition which has long
clouded the minds and perverted the
consciences of many very excellent
citizens. Among these men there
has grown up an almost religious de-
votion to that political organization;
as if it were something of protoplasmic
origin, and as its opposition to it
were rank impiety and abominable
outrage. This feeling was a fruit of
the period of moral and religious ex-
citement on account of slavery, in
which the republican party had its
rise. The war of course intensified
the ardor, and at last many republi-
cans came to think that their party
monopolized everything in the re-
public worth preserving. Such big-
otry and fanaticism of course gave
the political centers their opportu-
nity and encouraged the great com-
pany of sanctimonious rascals, who
sought power through the republican
party in order to feather their own
wings, or desired to keep in power
as they might continue to feather
them. By posing as republicans
and by their treacherous partisanship
to their obliquities, or because they
were sound in the faith, they offend
the public welfare were overlooked and
pardoned. No other party in our
history has been so grossly victimized
by humbugs and scoundrels who wore
the mask of conscientious devotion to
its principles. It is, therefore, a good
thing that the republican superstition
that republicanism of itself is a virtue
which can cover up a multitude of
vices should be rudely dispelled.—
[New York Sun.

STILL LEADING THE BLIND.

The following from the Chicago
News applies with equal force to the
Decatur Republican as to the Chicago
Tribune and other organs:

"It is pitiable to see how the Chic-
ago Tribune squirms and writhes over
the disaster which has overtaken its
disgraced candidate. But it is crimi-
nal the way in which it seeks to de-
ceive its readers into the belief that

UNCHANGED.

The Official Count of New York
State's Board in Progress.

The City Board of Aldermen Organize
But Consume the Day in
Preliminaries.

Returns From the Interior of
the State.

No Appreciable Change From Figures
Already Given—Prospect of a
Tossing Contest in New
York and Kings
County.

NO CHANGE.

Special to the Review.
CHICAGO, November 11, '84. 4:55 p. m.
S. S. JACK.—No change in reported
majorities have yet been found by
count in New York. Irregularities
discovered are merely clerical.

Mr. W. H. Linn received a tele-
gram from a New York merchant
yesterday informing him that there
was no change in the condition of af-
fairs.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

New York, November 11, '84.—The
feeling in New York is best expressed
by its leading papers. The Sun to-
day says: "All the advantages of
the situation are on the side of Mr.
Cleveland, and all the probabilities
of the case indicate the official con-
firmation of the general belief of im-
partial observers, that he is fairly en-
titled to the thirty-six electoral votes
of New York. His forces hold what
military men call the interior lines.
The figures are in his favor and a
majority of the State Board of Can-
vassers are his political friends. The
laws are clear, sufficient and impar-
tial. The road to the White House
is open to Grover Cleveland; if he is
in fact elected."

The Times says: "It should not be
forgotten that it is not the republi-
can party that is engaged in the ridi-
culous attempt to keep the country
in a turmoil by disputing the election
of Mr. Cleveland. It is only a little
group of unscrupulous politicians,
including and led by Mr. Blaine and
Mr. Elkins, who, having got into
prominent positions and having ev-
erything to gain and nothing to lose
by their conduct, are abusing their
connection with the party. The so-
called leaders of the party and the
great body of its members have no
sympathy and little patience with
these adventurers."

New York, November 11.—To-day
at noon the board of aldermen were
sworn in as a board of county can-
vassers. Charles L. Waite, republi-
can, was elected chairman. The board
room was filled with lawyers inter-
ested in the count and spectators.

Among the lawyers present, repre-
senting the republican national and
state committees, were, Wm. M. Bv-
art, Col. Geo. Bliss, Robt. S. Ewell,
Clarence A. Seward, and Wm. Allen
Butler. The democratic national and
state committees were represented by
General Francis C. Barlow, Franklin
Bartlett, Aaron J. Vanderpool, Chas.
P. Miller, Francis M. Scott, Francis
L. Stetson, Edward R. Bacon and
James C. Carter.

A resolution was offered that none
but those having business with the
board should be allowed to remain in
the room during its session. This was
laid on the table. The requisite com-
mittees were appointed on protests,
super-vising of returns, etc.

Wm. P. Kirk (Tammany) read a
protest against any votes being
counted that were cast for William
R. Grace for Mayor, on the ground
that it has been publicly and semi-
officially asserted and believed by
many people that Grace was not a
naturalized citizen. The action was
referred to the committee on protests.
The board then adjourned until to-
morrow.

At Headquarters.

New York, November 11.—The
Republican National Committee has
removed to Victoria Hotel, and Chair-
man Jones, Senator Hubert and
Messrs. Elkins, Converse and Chaf-
fee are awaiting reports of the official
count in the state. Hon. Emory A.
Storrs says: "It is the duty of Blaine
to insist on a fair count, for he has
not been running for fun, but as a
representative of some millions of peo-
ple."

The Democratic National Commit-
tee to-day, issued a call to those in-
terested in Cleveland and Hendricks,
for money with which to defray the
extraordinary unexpected expenses
occasioned by the threatened dispute
of the electoral vote in the State of
New York.

It Moves Slowly.

New York, Nov. 11.—Several coun-
ties have reported their official can-
vass up to 2 p. m., but in none of
them have any notable changes taken
place. One county found irregulari-
ties that compelled adjournment un-
til to-morrow. These irregularities
were purely technical. The machin-
ery in New York and Kings counties
will move slowly and no statement
of the final results will be made for
some days.

Kings County.

New York, Nov. 11.—The Kings
county board of canvassers met to-
day. A number of citizens were
present, as were also counsel repre-
senting the Republican and Demo-
cratic National and State Committees.
John Y. McKans was elected chair-
man, and the usual committees were
appointed, after which the board
went to work on the canvass.

The State is Broken.

Luxington, Ky., Nov. 11.—The
state is broken, and Maud S., the
Queen of the Turf, has made the fast-
est time on record. Time: quarter,
32; half, 1:04; three quarters, 1:37;
mile, 2:09.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

Explained by a Commercial Man
of Experience.

[Boston Globe.]

"Have a cigar," said the commercial man,
as he nonchalantly lighted one himself and
tossed the match away, "and come over here
and sit down while I tell you about it."

Comfortably seated, he went on: "You see,
a drummer's life is peculiar in many respects.
In the first place it is a roving, restless sort
of an existence that keeps him away on the
go. Whatever success he achieves is
due to his own individual exertions.
The competition in almost
every line of trade is intense, and if a man
wants to sell any goods he has got to make
himself solid, as the boys say, with his cus-
tomers. The only way for him to do this is
to make himself popular. Now popularity in
nine cases out of ten is due to an off-hand
good-fellowship and liberality that drum-
mers as a rule must possess in order to suc-
ceed. It is absolutely essential for him to be
liberal with his customers, and occasionally
invite them to dinner or to the theatre. He
must do this even with his old customers,
and when he wants to catch on to a man
whom a rival is selling it is even more essen-
tial. Well, now, of course the drummer can't
stand the expense of these rackets out of his
salary. They would soon eat it up. How,
then, does he fix it?"

"I really give it up."

"The only way obviously is for him to
catch on to some extra source of income.
And this, as a matter of fact, is what most
of us do. Whether the means that we take
to do this are always just what any one would
call perfectly square is a question. How-
ever, I'll give you my idea of what they are
on the strict 'Q. T.,' you understand, and
you can judge for yourself."

"Suppose now, for example, that I travel
through the western part of the state or in
Rhode Island or Connecticut. Of course I
pass over the same roads very often, and in
time come to know all of the con-
ductors, baggage-men, and other
railroad employes very well. The
conductors pass through the train
recognizes me, stops and shakes hands, and
after a little chat passes on, never thinking
to ask me for my ticket. I don't think of it
either, and the result of it is that next time I
go over the road the same ticket answers my
purpose. Now, you shall profit by this mis-
take! Not the firm certainly. I charge two
fines on my expense bill and pocket the
profit, see."

"Or, suppose again, that I have a few hun-
dred pounds extra baggage. I know the
baggage-master well. Perhaps he has
suggested to me that I should, or taken
sundry drinks with me. At all events we
are good friends. I go to him and say: 'Look
here, old man, I've got a little extra baggage;
what is it going to cost me?'

"How much is it?"

"Oh, not a great deal; a few pounds, per-
haps."

"Well, I guess we won't charge you any-
thing for it."

"Much obliged. Have a cigar!" And I
hand over two or three cigars.

"Now, clearly, the firm ought to pay for
that extra baggage, and you can rest assured
that they do. The name of the case of a year it
foots up to quite a little sum."

"Then there is the old racket of having
your letters sent to the Fifth Avenue hotel,
and stopping at some up-town hostelry. This,
however, is something that the more respect-
able members of the profession rather look
down upon. But now, here's another
question. Suppose I have a friend, as very
often happens, in some of the towns where I
have to stop two or three days, and they in-
vite me to stay with them. Must I charge
them for the regular bill for expenses? That
is a delicate question, isn't it? We generally
do, though, all the same, and, as I think,
properly."

"There are lots of other little tricks of the
trade similar to those I have spoken of that
I could relate if I had time. As I have an ap-
pointment to see a client, I must close for
this evening. I shall be glad to show him a
little of this wicked city. I must leave you. Good day."

What's in a Name?

[Philadelphia Times.]

Thousands of yards of "Smyrna" rugs are
made in Kensington, this city; thousands
more in Great Britain. The name of a rug
signifies little in these days; even the "Kid-
derminster," or Ingrain carpet, is no longer
made in Kidderminster near the Meca
prayer rug in Mecca. Philadelphia to-day
makes more goods than all England, and she
calls them Brussels, Audens, Dutch, Ax-
minster, and so on. The name of a rug
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NEW YORK FIRE STORE.

Overcoats.

60 heavy weight, for hard work, only 2 00 dollars, elsewhere 5.00.
 350 Ulsters, unlined, full length and running to extra sizes, all colors, for 3.50, sold elsewhere for \$7.50.
 250 long coats, lined Canada greys, \$3.75, they ask you 8.00 dollar. Will refund the money if not as represented.
 300 fine chinchilla in blue, black and brown, at \$4.25, sold by others for \$9.00.
 175 fine, heavy weight cashmere, in twenty different patterns, full length. All wool guaranteed. Only 5 00, worth 12.00 dollars.
 200 Prince Charles and Ulsters, unlined, with Astracan collars and cuffs, 9.00 dollars. Solid wool guaranteed. They ask you 20.00 dollars.
 150 fine English black and blue diagonal worsted, finely trimmed for stylish young men. 8.00; cannot be bought anywhere else in the city for less than 18.00 dollars.
 125 heavy and light weight beaver in all shades, fast colors, all wool, 9.00, elsewhere, 16.00.

GREAT N. Y. F. S.

Has received an immense new stock of Heavy Suits of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing. We quote you some of the Prices:

MEN'S DEPARTMENT:

200 worsted suits, all colors, 4 dollars, worth 10 dollars.
 200 all wool suits, all colors, 5 dollars, worth 12 dollars and 50 cents.
 300 cassimere suits, all colors, 6 and 7 dollars, worth 15 dollars.
 750 Harris' cassimere suits, all colors, 8 dollars, worth 18 dollars. Come and examine these and you will be surprised.
 150 Silex's Cassimere suits, 10 dollars, worth 20 dollars.
 100 fine chevot suits, 12 dollars, worth 22 dollars. We have these in all colors for both old and young men.
 1500 f. e. all wool worsted suits, 9 dollars, worth 20 dollars
 1900 imported corkscrew suits, other houses selling them for 28 dollars, for 13 dollars
 150 fine diagonal black suits, worth 24 dollars, for 12 dollars
 64 satin lined suits 15 dollars, worth 35.
 Young men give us a call, we will surely please you. We also carry an immense stock of extra sizes. We can fit a man 52 in the waist. There are many other styles of fine men's suits, and if you will give us a call we can convince you that we carry the best goods for the least money in the world

Youths', Boys' and Children's Department

His department is complete. we can suit any one either in quality color or price. Our suits range in price as follows:
 Youth's suits from 3 to 37, 1 to 20 dollars worth from 5 to 22 dollars
 Boy's suits, for which other store keepers ask and receive 5 dollars, we will sell for \$1.50
 As for our children's clothing we can please one and all. Our suits range from 75 cents to dollars, which we can assure you are prices which have never before been offered

Furnishing Goods.

Read these prices, then bring this paper with you and be convinced that we only advertise as we sell, not just to attract attention:

UNDERWEAR.

Knit [white and colored] 15 cents, worth 35 cents
 Heavy cotton shirts and drawers 25 cents, worth 60 cents
 Fine merino suits have never been sold less than 3 dollars per suit, we will sell you for 1 dollar
 Flannel shirts and drawers worth 4 dollars per suit, 1 dollar and a half
 Cotton flannel drawers 25 cents, worth 75 cents
 Boy's scarlet shirts and drawers beat them all.
 12 10 dozen of fine all wool scarlet for 75 cents, which no one can sell you less than 1 dollar
 1000 doz medicated worth everywhere from 2 dollars and 25 cents to 2 dollars and 50 cents, for 1 dollar and 25 cents
 White and colored shirts in immense quantities for 60 cents, not one of them worth less than from 1 dollar to 2 dollars and 25 cents.
 Overalls and jackets 25 cents, worth 1 dollar
 All wool cardington jackets 75 cents, worth 1 dollar and 50 cents
 Linen collars 5 cents, worth 20 cents
 Socks, cotton and wool, at most any price from 2 1/2 cents to 25 cents, worth three times that amount.
 Suspenders from 5 to 25 cents, those for 25 cents being silk finish and worth 75 cents.
 A hundred more articles we can show you when you come.

HATS!

Our Hat Stock is Very Large.

Wool hats from 25 cents to 75 cents, worth 75 cents to \$1.50.
 Furs for hats \$1 to \$1.25, worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50. The steatins being among them.
 Caps of all description for both men, boys and children.
 100 boy's school overcoats, long and heavy weight \$3.25, cheap at \$7.
 160 boy's and youth's dress overcoats \$5.75.
 375 overcoats for boy's and children \$3.50, worth \$6.50.

PANTS DEPARTMENT.

100 black spring bottom jeans \$1, regular price \$2.50.
 150 for hard farm work, lined, grey and brown, running to extra size, \$1.35 all wool.
 300 all wool plain cas-imere \$2.50, sold all over the city at \$5.
 250 all wool Scotch facy pattern \$2.75, worth \$5.75.
 100 Harris cassimere in desirable stripes \$3, elsewhere \$6.50.
 For stylish young men, 100 all wool heavy winter weight, stripes and check in fast colors, \$3.50, by other dealers \$7.
 150 all wool corkscrew worsted for full dress, in wine, green, blue and brown, \$12.50, finely trimmed and cut, sold by competitors for \$22.50.
 100 Mclou's medium weight for business or dress \$8.75, elsewhere \$15.00
 185 English kerseys, six shades, \$3.75, by others \$18.00.
 300 Scotch facy patterns \$8.00, anywhere else \$15.00.
 400 extra size beaver, and cassimere all wool \$10.00.
 100 fine chinchillas for young men \$5.25.
 150 extra size plain pattern \$4.00, worth \$6.50.
 300 extra size fancy worsted and plain \$5.00 equal to finest merchant tailor.
 150 heavy winter all wool cassimere in varied patterns \$4.00.
 150 all wool pants \$1.35, worth \$4.50.
 200 boy's pants for school \$1.00, sold by dealers for \$3.00.

Great New York Fire Store.

The Great Cloak Sale at 40 cents on the dollar, in massive grogades. Ladies', Easiers' and Children's wraps all less than cost of manufacture. Remember these garments are the latest styles and designs.

CARTER'S BLOCK,

West Side Old Square.

THE REVIEW.

JACK & MIZE, Proprietors.
 East Main street, Decatur, Illinois

Delivered by carrier or by mail, per week. \$.10
 Three months in advance..... 3.00
 Six months in advance..... 5.00
 One year in advance..... 10.00
 By mail (in advance) one year..... 11.00
 (Not paid in advance, per year)..... 1.50
 Specimen numbers sent free on application

IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Country of the Columbia River and Puget Sound.

Which is to Be the Future Great City? The Forests of Oregon and Washington—Staple Products.

[Portland (Ore) Cor. New York Sun.]
 A general boom prevailed throughout Oregon and Washington territory from the advent of Villard till his downfall. Now an undeniable stagnation prevails in all kinds of business. Many of the leading business men, capitalists and politicians of this region have invested their money and lost heavily in Northern Pacific, Oregon & Transcontinental, Oregon Improvement, and Oregon Railway & Navigation company stocks and dependent enterprises, and all kinds of business have suffered through the embarrassment of these companies.
 The opening of the Northern Pacific railroad, the construction of which was attended by such genuine good times, has been followed, as is generally the case, by great disappointment. It has changed the course of business, rather than increased it. The merchants of Portland, who supply the larger part of both Oregon and Washington territory, now buy their goods largely in Chicago and other eastern cities, instead of at San Francisco as heretofore. Credits have been curtailed, and smaller stocks of merchandise are now carried. The submergence of railroad building has thrown many laborers out of employment, so that business is less active, and money is scarce. Wheat, wool, fruit, and boys, which with lumber are the staple products of Oregon and Washington territory, have been grown during the current year in greater abundance than ever before, but the demand for export is so limited, and prices are so low—lower than ever before—that the farmers regard themselves as very poor, notwithstanding that their larger crops and the lower prices of all articles abroad, the surplus ought to produce the contrary feeling. Wheat five or six board sell here at about 60 cents per bushel, and this leaves the farmer in the interior less than 50 cents, in some cases even less than 40 cents per bushel.
 And yet the prosperity of the country tributary to the Columbia river has not unduly returned nor come near the old times, and the most attractive, and one of the most remote regions of the United States. Now that it has rapid and direct communication with the older states by both the Union and Northern Pacific roads, it is destined at no distant day to become a dense population and of a great and profitable commerce, both foreign and domestic. The Columbia and its tributaries, as well as Puget sound and its many channels, will contribute greatly toward hastening the general result. They merit all that has been said in their praise.
 The Oregon question is where the future great city of the region is to be. Portland has grown within the last twenty years from a city of 8,000 to one of 40,000, and as it is accessible by the largest sea going vessels, and as the general government is improving the channel through the bar at the mouth of the Columbia, there is no possible reason why Portland should not maintain its lead and ultimately become a rival to San Francisco itself. Tacoma, the ocean terminus of the Northern Pacific, and Seattle, both situated on Puget sound, are thriving and enterprising towns, and with the latter the jealous of each other aspire to be the future great city. Their harbors are most excellent in every respect, except that they are too deep to afford good anchorage. Each claims to have the best harbor and the best of everything else, but so far as a disinterested person can see, there is no essential difference between them, except that Tacoma has the best hotel, an exceedingly good one, and has been designated as the terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad.
 The forests of Oregon and Washington west of the Cascade mountains contain the largest and most valuable body of accessible timber now left on this continent. Experts estimate that they contained when discovered 150,000,000,000 feet, board measure, of merchantable lumber, of which only about 3,000,000,000 feet have so far been cut and sent to the market, leaving 147,000,000,000 feet standing. It is also estimated that 500,000,000 feet were cut and sold in the year 1883, at an average of \$14 per 1,000. The proceeds are said to have been divided approximately as follows:
 Labor, logging and sawing, receive one-half.....\$3,500,000
 Shipments receive 50 cents per M..... 250,000
 Townships or hauling, 50 cents per M..... 250,000
 Interest on mill plant, 100..... 500,000
 Wear and tear of machinery..... 500,000
 Net gain, \$4 per M..... 2,000,000
 Total.....\$7,000,000
 At this rate, the supply would last nearly 300 years, but unfortunately the rate of consumption will increase not only with the population, but with the demands of all countries bordering on the Pacific ocean, and the still greater degree with waste. Already forest fires and the ax of the settler have made and inroads upon the forests, and both settlers and forest fires are increasing in number and destructiveness. This waste and destruction call for radical measures of prevention. The forest is a territorial as well as the national government, and the land grant railroad companies should combine, and each do its part to protect these splendid forests.
 Governor Crosby, of Montana territory has urgently recommended the general government to protect its forests, and to supply timber in that territory, and it is to be hoped that it will not only heed his advice, but resort to the most radical and complete measures to be applied wherever it has jurisdiction. It cannot act too soon, nor too thoroughly for Oregon and Washington territory.

"The Empire Is Peace."
 [Exchange.]
 The Russians are reducing their army expenditures by \$4,500,000 per annum. According to The Moscow Gazette, this economy is to be brought about by decreasing the annual number of recruits. Instead of the 300,000 recruits serving respectively three years for infantry and four years for cavalry, it was decided at the last meeting of the commission charged with the consideration of the Russian army. To reduce the Caucasian regiment and the whole reserve forces in time of peace so as to diminish the standing army by 100,000 men for infantry and artillery and six for cavalry.
 3. To settle the annual contingent of recruits at 100,000 men, serving a period of from five to six years, and at \$5,000 serving for nine months, which will diminish the annual levy of recruits by 25,000 men. If the annual cost of a recruit is put at \$45, this reduction will save more than \$4,500,000 per annum.

Philadelphia Call: "It is madness to defer," said the poet. Had he been married he would have written, "It is madness to differ."

IN SEPTEMBER, 1779."

The Tradition of Horseheads Likely to Be no Longer Available.

The Pet Story of the Villagers Soon to Lose Its Portentness—A Capitalist's Mad View.

[Horseheads (N. Y.) Letter.]
 When the first white settlers entered the Chenango valley, about 100 years ago, they found the skulls of hundreds of horses piled in mounds on the spot where this village now stands. According to the tradition, these skulls had belonged to horses in the army of Gen. Sullivan when he made his historical raid upon the hostile Indian tribes, in 1779. On the return march of the victorious army from the Genesee country a portion of the troops encamped here. As he was about to go down the Chenango, his forces on foot, Gen. Sullivan ordered the killing of all the superfluous horses. Wild animals devoured their carcasses, and subsequently the skulls were heaped up by the Indians where the first settlers found them. On account of this incident the settlement received the name of Horseheads. In 1837 the village was incorporated, and the name was changed by the legislature to Fairport, against the wishes of most of the people. For eight years they petitioned regularly to have the original name restored. This was done in 1845. No stranger ever comes here whose first question is not:
 "Why is this place called Horseheads?"
 Citizens are always lying in wait for strangers, and as soon as the invariable question comes, it is their one great delight and recreation to tell the story, with much detail, about Gen. Sullivan and the horse skulls at Fairport. In 1837 the village was incorporated, and the name was changed by the legislature to Fairport, against the wishes of most of the people. For eight years they petitioned regularly to have the original name restored. This was done in 1845. No stranger ever comes here whose first question is not:
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